

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY USSR (Krasnador Kray)
SUBJECT Hydroelectric Power Plant near Krasnaya Polyana

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REFERENCES

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

1. The hydroelectric power station was located on the Msymta River near Krasnaya Polyana (N43-41, E40-13) from where a mountain road went to Adler (N43-25, E39-56) along the bank of the Msymta River. [redacted] there were plans to construct an electric railroad between Krasnaya Polyana and Adler. Twenty-five to thirty trucks were available for the execution of the works.¹

2. The construction of the power station was started in 1945 and 1946. During 1946 a small power station was put into operation to supply current for the construction work. The first turbines began operating on 15 June 1949, and the bases for two other turbines were laid. [redacted] the whole station was planned to be in operation during 1950. Penstocks, turbines, and generators for this project had been dismantled from a power station near Dresden (N 52/F 29).

3. [redacted] the four turbines was 7,000 k.w.² [redacted] the capacity of each of [redacted] A high tension line to Adler and Sochi (N43-35, E39-45) was ready for operation in June 1949 and was connected to the Sochi transforming plant in October 1949.

Comment: For details of the location of the Krasnaya Polyana hydroelectric power station, see the sketch on page 2, which has been prepared on the basis of congruous sketches [redacted] and the 1:200,000 scale map. Buildings, reservoirs, and damming installations are not to scale. For details of the power plant, see a cross section of the turbine house on page 4. [redacted]

Comment: Previous information indicates that this is the Sochi GES and has a capacity of 28,000 kw.

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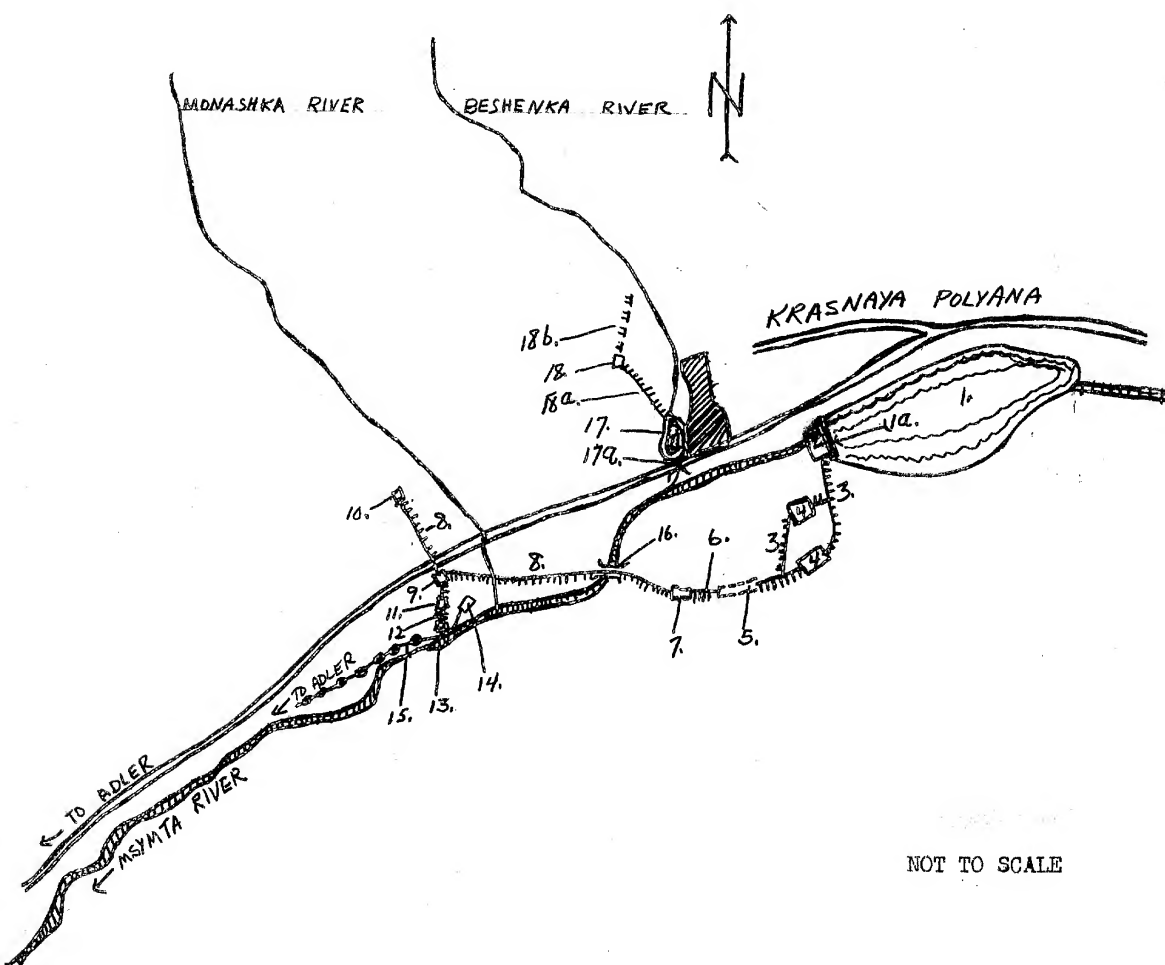
(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

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Location of hydroelectric plant near Krasnaya Polyana



NOT TO SCALE

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Legend to sketch on page 2.

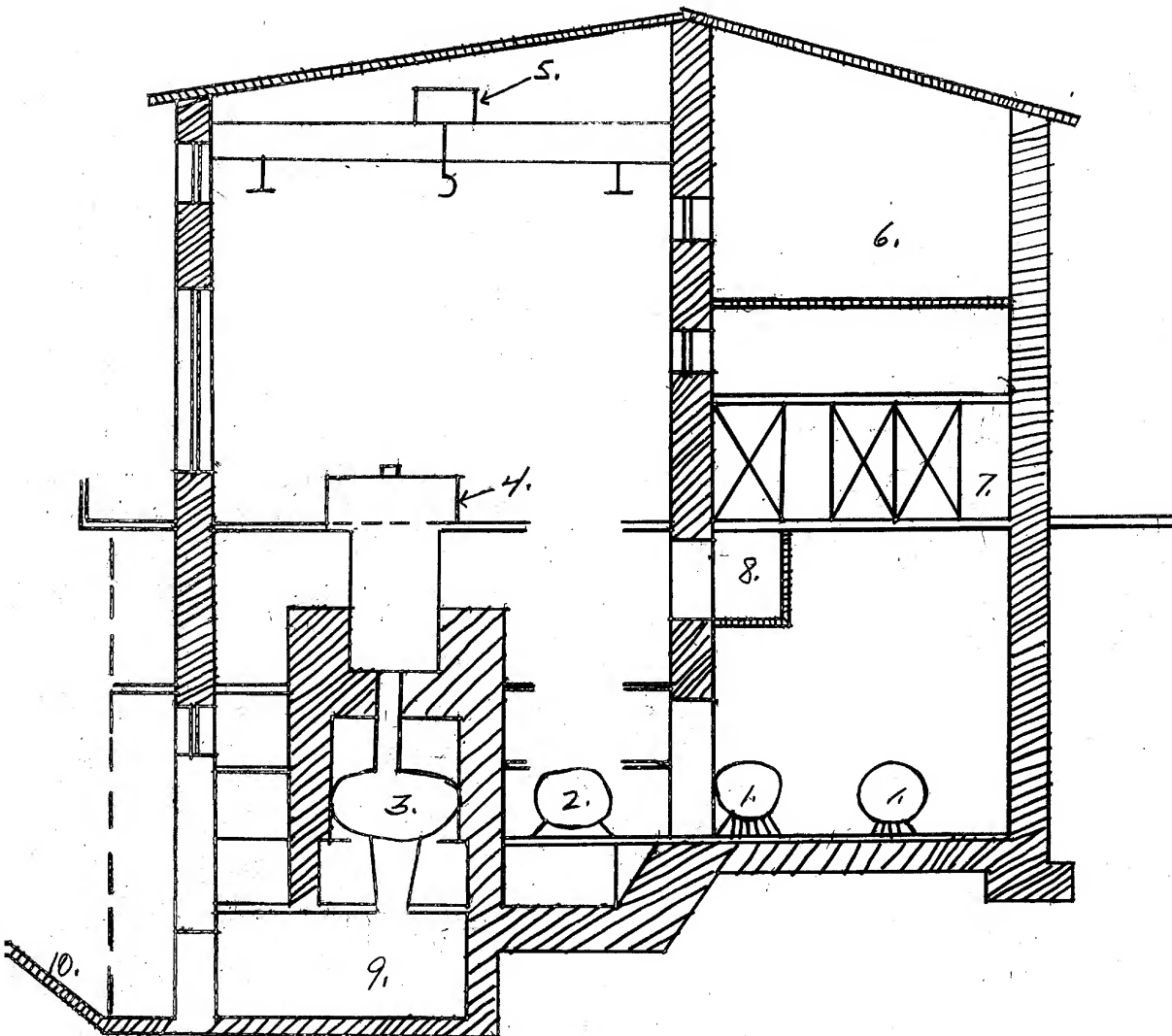
1. Reservoir with a barrage wall, 80 meters long, with road (sic).
2. Intake construction with steel gates, 18 to 20 meters long and 4 to 5 meters high.
3. Concrete canals.
4. Two settling reservoirs, each approximately 40 by 20 meters, which were used alternately.
5. Large tunnel, about 300 meters long.
6. Penstock, 50 meters long with a diameter of 3 meters, between the tunnels.
7. Small tunnel, 50 meters long.
8. Penstocks.
9. Anchorage of the penstocks.
10. Surge shaft for balancing the head, 32 meters high, clear width 10 meters. It is 17 meters above the reservoir level at the intake gate and 100 meters above the turbines in the power station.
11. Gate building, 30 by 20 meters, with two outgoing penstocks.
12. Two penstocks with a diameter of 280 cm each. It has an incline of about 70 degrees and is equipped with two ball-shaped sluice valves. A penstock supplying two turbines with water was operating in June 1949 (sic).
13. Turbine house, 43 meters long and 23 meters wide. In height it is 25 meters from the lower edge of the base to the upper edge of the roof. It is 15 meters above the level of the site, with a head of about 100 meters.
14. Open-air transformer plant with three transformers and six oil switches of British make on a concrete base. . There is a three-phase high tension line to Adler and, according to three sources, a high tension line to Sochi.
15. Outlet.
16. Penstock bridge over the Msymta river, completed in the spring of 1949.
17. Small reservoir with barrage.
18. Small power station with turbine which supplied the current for the construction works.
 - a. Penstocks.
 - b. Probable flow of the water for the small power station.

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Layout of turbine house



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Legend to sketch on page 4.

1. Two penstocks each for two turbines.
2. Two ball-shaped sluice valves, each for a pressure of 25 metric tons.
3. Two German-made Kaplan turbines with a capacity of 7,000 kw each and a working pressure of 10 atmospheres. Two other turbines located here had no generators as late as October 1949.
4. Two German-made generators.
5. Crane for mounting or dismantling units.
6. Switch room with Soviet-made switch gears.
7. Charging plant for lead storage battery.
8. Cable room.
9. Water chamber for waste water.
10. Outlet channel.

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